4:10-4:15 (211)
(Read by title only)

Sex Differences in Face-Name Recognition Memory. MELVIN H. MARX & JAMES A. NELSON, *University of Missouri—Columbia*—Contrary to the typical superiority of recognition for pictures over words, 116 college students recognized names better than faces on a multiple choice test. Female subjects had higher recognition than male subjects for both names and faces. Female subjects recognized children's faces better than youths' faces, while for male subjects there was no difference in child-youth face recognition. The only stimuli which male and female subjects recognized equally well were young female faces; male subjects recognized female faces better than male faces, female subjects were not different in male-female face recognition. There were no child-youth, male-female name differences.

INFORMATION PROCESSING III

Ralph N. Haber, University of Rochester
Ballroom West, Friday afternoon, 1:00-4:15

1:00-4:15 (212)

The Encoding of "Unattended" Stimuli in Divided Attention. WAYNE H. BARTZ, *Iowa State University*—Are "unattended" stimuli in dichotic listening encoded in a semantic of echoic fashion? A dichotic listening experiment is reported in which stimulus suffix effects are examined in different contexts. Results indicate that encoding is adjusted to meet task demands.

1:15-1:30 (213)

Registration, Storage, and Retrieval of Information in a Dichotic Listening Task. IRA T. KAPLAN & LENORE COHEN, *City College, New York*—The subject was presented with two messages: one to each ear. Each message comprised a series of digit pairs, and the subject reported the sum of each pair. Components of the task were analyzed by measuring the effect of duplicating selected digits on the subject's error rate.

1:30-1:45 (214)

The Right-Ear Advantage in Speech Perception: Effects of Monotic and Dichotic Presentation on Identification Latency and Accuracy. DAVID T. HAKES, JUDITH S. EVANS, *University of Texas at Austin*, & MICHAEL STUDDERT-KENNEDY, *Queens College & Haskins Laboratories*—Contrary to some recent predictions, identification latency for speech stimuli yielded a right-ear advantage only for dichotic presentation, not for monotic presentation, thus paralleling previous results for identification accuracy. Further, latency and accuracy patterns for left- and right-ear identifications did not vary with the complexity of the set of signals for either monotic or dichotic presentation, suggesting that the right-ear advantage is an all-or-none effect.

1:50-2:05 (215)

Dichotic Listening to Synthetic Stop Consonants in the Disconnected Hemispheres of Man. ERAN ZAIDEL & R. W. SPERRY, *California Institute of Technology*—The disconnected right hemisphere performed at a chance level on dichotic perception of pairs of stop consonants, while the left hemisphere showed a massive right-ear advantage. It is shown that ipsilateral ear suppression is proportional to hemispheric specialization and that left specialization on this task is not necessary for auditory language comprehension. The normal right hemisphere is conceptualized as a passive relay of information on this task.

2:05-2:20 (216)

Human Information Processing in Ann Arbor and on Pike's Peak. RICHARD W. PEW, *Bolt, Beranek & Newman*, DAVID R. BAUM, & JOHN F. PATTERSON, *University of Michigan*—In conjunction with a medical school study of hypoxia, 30 subjects were tested four times on a battery of information-processing tasks. Two administrations were given in Ann Arbor and 20 of the 30 subjects were then tested on Pike's Peak at 14,110 ft while the control group remained in Ann Arbor. The pattern of results suggests that the subjects at altitude suffered loss in the utilization of working memory.

2:20-2:40 (217)

Auditory Channels. DOMINIC W. MASSARO & WENDY IDSON, *University of Wisconsin*—One view of attention is that a filter protects a limited-capacity processor from multiple inputs along different channels. All channels but one are filtered out and only the attended channel is processed. Processing tones and melodies shows, however, that auditory channels may follow rather than precede the processor's operations.

BREAK

3:00-3:15 (218)

Stimulus Classification Strategies in the Sternberg Task. GEORGE E. BRIGGS & SPENCER C. THOMASON, *New Mexico State University*—Probability of positive set occurrence was set at $p = .25$ or $p = .75$ in both a fixed set and a varied set version of the Sternberg task. The patterns of reaction time and of error incidence suggest quite different strategies in processing information under the two levels of p. A model for the task is developed from these clues.

3:15-3:35 (219)

The Rates of Growth of Sensory and Associative Information. G. ROBERT GRICE, *University of New Mexico*—Associative information starts at about 220 msec and grows with initial positive and later negative acceleration until about a ½ sec. Sensory information concerning stimulus onset depends upon stimulus intensity, begins earlier, and grows more rapidly with negative acceleration.

3:40-3:55 (220)

Within-Individual Differences in Cognitive Processes: A Major But Ignored Source of Variation. WILLIAM F. BATTIG, *University of Colorado*—A substantial body of evidence from our verbal learning and memory experiments will be summarized, which demonstrates marked variation within the same individual as to how different units are processed within an allegedly homogeneous multiple-unit list or task. Implications for future research and theories will also be discussed.

3:55-4:10 (221)

Computer Simulation of Cross-Modal Matching During Word Reading. LEE W. GREGG & S. FARNHAM-DIGGORY, *Carnegie-Mellon University*—Processes involved in sounding out moderately familiar spelling words by a 10-year-old form the basis for the model. Interactions between auditory and visual processing are governed by memory limitations and segmentation based on familiar grapheme-phoneme correspondences. Pauses, errors, and emission time of speech particles are accounted for by the model.

4:10-4:15 (222)
(Read by title only)

Spatial Position vs Ear of Entry as Determinant of Lateral Asymmetry in Speech Perception: A Stereophonic Test. JOSÉ MORAIS & PAUL BERTELSON, *Université libre de Bruxelles*—On each trial, three pairs of nearly simultaneous CV syllables were presented through earphones, and apparent localization, respectively, to the left or the right of the median plane was created either through a time difference (0.7 msec) or through intensity differences between presentations of the same syllable at the two ears. Results show (1) that a right-side advantage can be created using time difference only, and (2) that the advantage so obtained is smaller, however, than with either intensity differences stereophony or dichotic presentations. This difference can be attributed to differences in the apparent lateralization of the sources.

PHYSIOLOGICAL

Jack D. Maser, Tulane University
Stanbro Hall, Friday afternoon, 1:15-3:55

1:15-1:30 (223)

Sex Difference in the Effect of Dexamethasone on Open-Field Behavior: Gonadal Hormones. J. M. JOFFE, JAMES A. MULICK